Hillsborough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

Vol. XVI. FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1835. No. 772.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded. And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Persons procuring six subscribers, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post paid.

NOTICE.

A MEETING will take place at Haywood, Chatham county, on Tuesday the 26th of May, with the view of forming a new company to render the Cape Fear River and its tributary streams navigable above Fayetteville. Such persons as feel an interest in effecting the same, are requested to attend said meeting.

April 26th. 68—

State of North-Carolina,

Orange County.

Superior Court of Law, March Term, 1835.

Andrew Patton vs. *Elizabeth Patton.* } Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Elizabeth Patton, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for three months in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the said non-resident to appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Orange county, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso* and decreed accordingly.

Witness, George W. Bruce, clerk of our said Court, at office, in Hillsborough, the second Monday of March, A. D. 1835.

GEO. W. BRUCE, *C. S. C.*

Price Adv. $5 00 67—3m

To Journeymen Shoemakers.

TWO good hands can find constant employ at the Boot and Shoemaking business on application to the subscriber. The Raleigh wages will be given.

CHARLES L. COOLEY.

April 30 69—

THE subscriber has on hand a handsome assortment of Saddler's Materials, and will dispose of all kinds of work in the

SADDLING BUSINESS

at moderate prices, for Cash or credit.

WANTED,

A first rate JOURNEYMAN SADDLER, to whom good wages will be given.

Also TWO BOYS as APPRENTICES to the said business.

SOLOMON FULLER.

May 14. 70—

Attention.

To the Commissioned Officers and Musicians belonging to the 47th or Hillsborough Regiment.

YOU are hereby notified and commanded to attend at Hillsborough on the second Saturday of June next, for the purpose of drill and the election of field officers.

*** *Each Captain will be expected to make at that time his annual return.*

JEFF. HORNER, *Col.*

May 14. 70—

State of North-Carolina,

Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1835.

Johnathan P. Sneed vs. *Neal H Horton.* } Original Attachment. J. Webb summoned as Garnishee.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendent, Neal H. Horton, resides beyond the limits of this state, it is threfore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, for the said Horton to appear, and reply and plead, at the next term of this Court, to be held at Hillsborough, on the 4th Monday of May next, or judgment will be rendered against him by default.

JOHN TAYLOR, c. c. c.

Price adv $2 25 67 6w

Plantation For Sale.

THE PLANTATION belonging to the Rev. John Witherspoon, and on which he lately resided, about one mile and a quarter from town, is offered for sale. The Plantation contains about six hundred acres, is very pleasantly situated, has on it a very good Dwelling House, and all necessary Out Houses, and some very good meadow. Persons desirous of purchasing can view the premises. For terms apply to

EDMUND STRUDWICK.

November 4. 46

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

FOR SALE.

A GOOD, strong, family BAROUCHE, and two sets of Harness; also a plain SULKY with Harness.

Inquire at this office.

May 21. 71—6w

THE SILK CULTURIST.

THE Executive Committee of the Hartford county Silk Society, have commenced a monthly publication, called the Silk Culturist and Farmer's Manual.

The object of the publication is to disseminate a thorough knowledge of the cultivation of the Mulberry Tree, in all its varieties—The rearing of Silk Worms—The production of Cocoons and the Reeling of Silk, in the most approved method. The importance of this knowledge will appear from the fact that the nett profit of land devoted to the culture of Silk is double, if not tripple, to that derived from any other crop which can be put upon it. It is also a fact, that every moderate farmer can raise several hundred dollars worth of Silk, without interfering with his ordinary agricultural operations. But in order to avail himself of this facility to obtain competency and wealth, which our soil and climate have given him, he must possess information on the subject—for without it his attempts will be fruitless. It is, therefore, the object of the Committee to diffuse this information as extensively as possible, and at the cheapest rate. The publication will contain a complete manual or directory from sowing the seed to reeling the Silk, together with such facts and experiments, as will enable farmers to raise Silk and prepare it for market, without further knowledge or assistance. It will also contain interesting matter on agricultural subjects in general.

TERMS—The Culturist will be published in monthly numbers of Eight Quarto Pages, at FIFTY CENTS a year. No subscription will be received unless paid in ADVANCE, and for not less than a year.

Subscriptions received by F. G. COMSTOCK, Secretary, Hartford, Con., to whom also, Communications may be addressed, which, if post paid, will be attended to.

☞ Editors who will copy the above, shall receive the publication for one year.

Hartford, April, 1835. 71—

CASH FOR NEGROES.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase ONE HUNDRED likely young NEGROES, and will give higher prices in CASH than any other person in market.

GEORGE LAWS.

April 20. 68—

NEW WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &C.

HUNTINGTON & LYNCH

HAVE just received an extensive assortment of goods in their line, consisting of all kinds of

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

A GREAT VARIETY OF

***Rich and Fashionable* JEWELLERY,**

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS of different kinds,

THERMOMETERS,

SPECTACLES, Gold, Silver-Plated, and Steel, to suit all ages.

Also an assortment of

PERFUMERY, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold unusually low for CASH.

WATCHES repaired at short notice, and warranted.

April 24. 68—

THE HIGH BRED

ENGLISH HORSE

CONTRACT,

IS now at his stand, the breeders of fine horses are requested to call and see him; season commences 1st of February, ends 15th June. For particulars see handbills.

ALLEN J. DAVIE.

January 15 55—

Convention Act.

AN ACT concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

Whereas the General Assembly of North Carolina have reason to believe that a large portion, if not a majority of the free men of the state, are anxious to amend the Constitution thereof, in certain particulars hereinafter specified, and whereas, while the General Assembly disclaim all right and power in themselves to alter the fundamental law, they consider it their duty to adopt measures for ascertaining the will of their constituents, and to provide the means for carrying that will into effect, when ascertained; therefore

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of each and every county in the state, at the first term that shall be held after the first day of January 1835, shall appoint two inspectors to superintend the polls to be opened at each and every election precinct in said counties, for ascertaining, by ballot, the will of the freemen of North Carolina relative to the meeting of a State Convention. And if any court or courts should fail to make such appointments, or if any inspector so appointed shall fail to act, it shall be the duty of the sheriff, or the person acting as his deputy on such occasion, with the advice of one justice of the peace, or if none be present, with the advice of three freeholders, to appoint an inspector or inspectors in the place of him or them who fail to act, which inspectors, when duly sworn by some justice of the peace or freeholder to perform the duties of the place with fidelity, shall have the same authority as if appointed by the court.

II. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the sheriffs of the respective counties in this state, to open polls at the several election precincts in said counties on Wednesday and Thursday, the 1st and 2d of April next; when and where all persons qualified by the constitution to vote for members of the House of Commons may vote for or against a State Convention; those who wish a convention voting with a printed or written ticket, "Convention," and those who do not want a convention voting in the same way, "No Convention," or "Against Convention."

III. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the sheriffs to make duplicate statements of their polls in their respective counties, sworn to before the clerk of the County Court, one copy of which shall be deposited in said clerk's office, and the other copy transmitted to the Governor of the state at Raleigh, immediately after the election.

IV. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Governor, as soon as he shall have received the returns of the sheriffs, in the presence of the Secretary of State, Public Treasurer, and Comptroller, to compare the number of votes for and against a Convention: and if it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled are in favor of it, he shall forthwith publish a proclamation of the fact in such of the newspapers as he may think proper; and shall issue a writ of election to every sheriff of the state, requiring him to open polls for the election of delegates in the Convention, at the same places and under the same rules as prescribed for holding other state elections, and at such time as the Governor may designate.

V. *Be it further enacted*, That the same persons who were appointed to hold the polls in taking the vote on convention, shall hold them for the election of delegates; provided, that if any of such inspectors shall fail to attend or act the sheriffs and their deputies shall supply their places in the manner hereinbefore pointed out.

VI. *Be it further enacted*, That the several County Courts shall allow the sheriffs the same compensation for holding said elections that they usually allow for holding other state elections. And if any sheriff or other officer appointed to hold said elections shall fail to comply with the requisitions of this act he shall be liable to a fine of one thousand dollars, recoverable before any competent jurisdiction, to the use of the county whose officer he is. And it shall be the duty of the county solicitors to prosecute such suits.

VII. *Be it further enacted*, That all persons qualified to vote for members of the House of Commons, under the present constitution, shall be entitled to vote for members to said Convention. And all free white men of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been resident in the state one year previous to, and shall continue to be so resident at the time of election, shall be eligible to a seat in said Convention: Provided he possess the freehold required of a member of the House of Commons under the present constitution.

VIII. *Be it further enacted*, That each county in this state shall be entitled to elect two delegates to said convention, and no more.

IX. *Be it further enacted*, That if any vacancy shall occur in any county delegation, by death or otherwise, the Governor shall forthwith issue a writ to supply the vacancy; and the delegates shall convene in or near the city of Raleigh, on the first Thursday in June next; and provided that a quorum does not attend on the day, the delegates may adjourn from day to day until a quorum is present; and a majority of delegates elected shall constitute a quorum to do business.

X. *Be it further enacted*, That no delegate elect shall be permitted to take his seat in Convention until he shall have taken and subscribed the following oath or affirmation: I, A. B., do solemnly swear, (or affirm, as the case may be,) that I will not, either directly or indirectly, evade or disregard the duties enjoined, or the limits fixed to this convention, by the people of North Carolina, as set forth in the act of the General Assembly passed in 1834, entitled, "An act concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina," which act was ratified by the people: so help me God.

XI. *Be it further enacted*, That the Public Treasurer be, and he is hereby authorized to pay, upon the warrant of the Governor, such sums of money as may be necessary for the contingent charges of the convention; and also to pay each member of the convention one dollar and fifty cents per day during his attendance thereon, and five cents for every mile he may travel to and from the convention.

XII. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Governor, immediately after the ratification of this act, to transmit a copy to each county court clerk in the state, and cause it to be published until the meeting of the Convention, in the newspapers of the state.

XIII. *Be it further enacted*, That the following propositions shall be submitted to the people for their assent or dissent to the same; the former of which shall be understood as expressed by the votes "for convention," and the latter by the vote "no convention," at the time and in the mode herein before provided, to wit: That the said Convention, when a quorum of the delegates who shall be elected are assembled, shall frame and devise amendments to the constitution of this state, so as to reduce the number of members in the Senate to not less than thirty-four nor more than fifty, to be elected by districts; which districts shall be laid off at convenient and prescribed periods, by counties, in proportion to the public taxes paid into the treasury of the state by the citizens thereof: *Provided*, that no county shall be divided in the formation of a senatorial district; and when there are one or more counties having an excess of taxation above the ratio required to form a senatorial district, adjoining a county or counties deficient in such ratio, the excess or excesses aforesaid shall be added to the taxation of the county or counties deficient, and if, with such addition, the county or counties receiving it shall have the requisite ratio, such county and counties each shall constitute a senatorial district. 2d. That the said convention shall form and devise a further amendment to the said constitution, whereby to reduce the number of members in the House of Commons to not less than ninety nor more than one hundred and twenty, exclusive of borough members, which the convention shall have the discretion to exclude in whole or in part; and the residue to be elected by counties or districts, or both, according to their federal population, viz. according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and including Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons; and the enumeration to be made at convenient and prescribed periods, but each county shall have at least one member in the House of Commons, although it may not contain the requisite ratio of population. 3d. That the said Convention shall also frame and devise amendments to said constitution, whereby it shall be made necessary for persons voting for a Senator, and persons eligible to the Senate, to possess the same residence and freehold qualifications respectively, in the senatorial district, as is now required in the county; *Provided*, that they shall not in any manner disqualify any of the free white men of this state from voting for members in the House of Commons, who are qualified to vote under the existing constitution of the state. 4th. That said convention may also consider of, and in their discretion propose the following other amendments to the said constitution, or any of them, to viz. So as, 1st. To abrogate or restrict the right of free negroes or mulattoes to vote for members of the Senate or House of Commons. 2d. To disqualify members of the assembly and officers of the state, or those who hold places of trust under the authority of the state, from being or continuing such while they hold any other office or appointment under the government of the state or of the U. States, or any other government whatsoever. 3d. To provide that capitation tax on slaves and free white polls shall be equal throughout the state. 4th. To provide for some mode of appointing and removing from office militia officers and justices of the peace, different from that which is now practised. 5th. To compel the members of the General Assembly to vote *viva voce* in the election of officers whose appointment is conferred on that body. 6th. To amend the thirty-second article of the constitution of the state. 7th. To provide for supplying vacancies in the General Assembly of this state, when such vacancies occur by resignation or death, or otherwise, before the meeting of the General Assembly. 8th. To provide for biennial meetings instead of annual meetings of the General Assembly; and if they shall determine on biennial sessions, then they may alter the constitution in such parts of it as require the annual election of members of assembly and officers of state, and the triennial election of secretary of state, and provide for their election every two years. 9th. To provide for the election of Governor of the state by the qualified voters for the members of the House of Commons; and to prescribe the term for which the Governor shall be elected, and the number of terms during which he shall be eligible. And the said convention shall adopt ordinances for carrying into effect the amendments which shall be made; and shall submit said amendments to the determination of all the qualified voters of the state; but they shall not alter any other article in the constitution or bill of rights, nor propose any amendments to the same, except those which are herein before enumerated.

XIV. *Be it further enacted*, That if a majority of voters at the election first directed to be held by this act shall be found "for convention," it shall be considered and understood that the people, by their vote as aforesaid, have conferred on the delegates to said convention the power and authority to make alterations and amendments in the existing constitution of the state, in the particulars herein enumerated, or any of them, but in no others.

XV. *Be it further enacted*, That the said convention, after having adopted amendments to the constitution in any or all of said particulars, shall prescribe some mode for the ratification of the same, by the people or their representatives; and shall prescribe all necessary ordinances and regulations for the purpose of giving full operation and effect to the constitution as altered and amended.

XVI. *Be it further enacted*, That the convention shall provide in what manner amendments shall in future be made to the constitution of the state.

Read three times, and ratified in General Assembly, 6th January, 1835.

AN ACT supplemental to an Act, passed at the present session, entitled An Act concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the following propositions shall be submitted to the people for their assent or dissent, in the same manner and under the same forms, regulations and restrictions as were prescribed and adopted in an act, passed at the present session, entitled "An act concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina:" That the said convention may, in their discretion, devise and propose the following amendments to the said constitution, or any of them, so as, 1st. To provide that the Attorney General shall be elected for a term of years. 2d. To provide a tribunal whereby the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, and other officers of the state, may be impeached and tried for corruption and mal-practices in office. 3d. To provide that upon conviction of any Justice of the Peace of any infamous crime or of corruption and mal-practice in office, his commission shall be vacated, and said Justice rendered forever disqualified from holding such appointment. 4th. To provide for the removal of any of the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, in consequence of mental or physical inability, upon a concurrent resolution of two thirds of both branches of the legislature. 5th. To provide that the salaries of the Judges shall not be diminished during their continuance in office. 6th. To provide against unnecessary private legislation. 7th. To provide that no Judge of the Supreme or Superior Courts shall, whilst retaining his judicial office, be eligible to any other, except to the Supreme Court bench.

II. *Be it further enacted*, That should the people decide in favor of a call of a convention, as is provided for in the before referred to act, the said convention is hereby authorized and empowered to consider of, and in their discretion propose, the above additional amendments to the said constitution, or any of them.

Read three times, and ratified in General Assembly, 9th January, 1835.

ECLIPSE LIGHTFOOT.

Full Brother to the present Black Maria and Shark,

THE most beautiful horse ever seen in this quarter of the world, was got by American Eclipse; his dam Lady Lightfoot, by old Sir Archey; his grand dam old Black Maria, by imported Shark, his great grand dam, by imported Clockfast, (half brother to imported Medley;) his g. g. grand dam Col. Burwell's Maria, by Fitzhugh's famous Regulus, (son of imported Fearnought, out of imported Jenny Dismal;) his g. g. g. grand dam, Col. Burwell's famous mare Camilla, by imported Fearnought; his g. g. g. g. grand dam Col. Burd's imported Calista, by Forester—Crab—Hobgoblin—Bajazet's dam by Whitmore—Leedes—Barb mare.

Gentlemen possessing and reading the horse books of this country and England, are requested to examine them diligently for themselves; but for those not having the means of acquiring the same information, I beg to be permitted to state, that a better pedigree cannot exist. If blood consists in a near consanguinity to a strain of horses most remarkable for all the high and desirable qualities in the zoology of horses, a simple relation of facts will establish Eclipse Lightfoot as equal to any horse upon earth. And what are the facts? I begin with those most recent, and nearest home. He himself has been twice sold in less than six months; first time for $7,000—second time for $10,000. His full brother, Shark still more recently, for $15,000. His full sister, the present Black Maria, is held by her owner at 8 or $10,000. Eclipse, who is the sire of Eclipse Lightfoot, is the first horse that ever sold for $10,000, in America. And a year or two ago, at 20 years old, he again sold for about the same sum. He ran until he was nine years old—all his races four mile heats—and was taken off the turf sound as a nut. He was never beaten; and to use the language of one of his strongest opponents at one time, "He challenged the world—he beat the world—he won a world of money—and he is a *world's wonder*."

Lady Lightfoot, dam of Eclipse Lightfoot, ran at all distances and at all places, until she was 11 years old. She was beaten but seldom—once by Beggar Girl, 2 mile heats, when she was prepared and run down for 4 miles, once by the great *lusus naturæ* Hermaphrodite, whom she beat twice, (all 4 mile-heats.) She was twice beaten by the invincible Eclipse; which is to pluck the laurel from one side of the diadem to place it the more gracefully on the other.—And she was beaten at 11 years old, by Betsy Richards; but it was evident her day had passed, and she would then have been, where she so gloriously died, among the first matrons of the age. In 1815, then 3 years old, she won all her stakes, and was carried to Charleston, S. C. by Gen. Wynn, where she won in three consecutive days, at 2, 3 and 4 mile heats, all the money run for in the week, beating the best horses of the day. Among them the famous Lottery, (dam of Kosciusko, Saxe Weimer and Crusader;) the famous Transport, (dam of Bertand, jr. and Little Venus;) the famous Merino Ewe, (dam of Phillis and Gohanna;) and others: a feat never before or since performed by any horse. She won innumerable races, but most remarkable, 7 Jockey Club Purses, at 10 years old!!!

Old Black Maria, by imported Shark, grand dam of Eclipse Lightfoot, ran until she was 14 years old; acquired for herself and posterity an imperishable fame—won a number of races—lost a few in the down-hill of life, and was only rivalled by her next kin.

Imported Shark, (great grand sire of Eclipse Lightfoot,) was got by Marske, the sire of the great Eclipse, in England; and is, of couse, his half brother, and the great grand-son of Childers. To these two horses he has been frequently compared as next; but by the fairest reasoning in the world he must be at least their equal. He ran more races—won more money—was only beaten by two horses, and that readily accounted for. Dorimont (sire of Gabriel,) beat him, evidently by the difference of weight given him for the year. Shark beat him, when aged, and both carried the same weight. Pretender, (his half brother,) by Marske, beat him, from a slight defect in the heels,—a disease very common. A notice, in the racing calendar for 1787, (I think,) says he won upwards of 22,000 guineas (about $100,000;) and it is said, by high authority, that 10,000 guineas were offered for him, as he left the New-Market Course for the last time.

If beauty, action, speed, bottom, durability to last upon the turf, and longevity are the grand desiderata to breeders, no strain of horses possesses it in a more pre-eminent degree. These are the qualities—this the blood of Eclipse Lightfoot; not to be detracted from by a full and still further extention, too lengthy for publication. He has been twice purchased out of a training stable, in which he was at the head, and by well approved judges; and for general and immediate benefit has been put to stand. Over this, the horse could have no possible control; but it is a just cause to inveigh against his unkind owners, for depriving him the chance by his *might* and *strength*, or sustaining side by side with his closest kin, their growing fame. If my life rested upon it, I would take him for all distances, sooner than any horse upon earth, not more tried; and as a stallion, second to none.

He is now at his harem, in Mecklenburg, Va. five miles south of Boydton, near Taylor's Ferry, on Roanoke, where he will be let to mares at $60 the season. Any gentleman putting five mares or becoming responsible for them, will be charged $50 each—$1 to the groom in every instance. Great liberality will be exercised in putting first rate mares (runners themselves or producing runners.) Mares missing this season, will be put next gratis. Every preparation has been made for keeping mares, and all care taken to prevent accidents, but no liability. Mares fed at 25 cents per day. Those with colts at their side, will be fed, unless positively prohibited. Mares from a distance, in foal, had better be sent before foaling. The season will expire on the 1st of July.

JOHN C. GOODE.

March 20. 65—6w

RURAL ECONOMY.

"May your rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land."

From the Farmer and Gardener.

ROOT CROP.

There is, perhaps, no branch of husbandry so much neglected as that of root and other vegetable crops, and none whose loss is more severely felt. Ask a farmer who may have omitted raising a crop of potatoes, why he did so, and he will tell you it would have taken more manure than he could well spare. Now by many persons this reason would be taken as conclusive. But is it a good one? We ask the question, because we doubt its sufficiency; and if not sufficient, it is of no value whatever, inasmuch as it offers no excuse for an omission, which in its consequences is productive of great discomfort in a farmer's family throughout the whole winter, despoils his stock of their fair proportions of green food, the dairy of its flowing milk pans,—and, not unfrequently, visits its inflictions even upon the breakfast and tea table of my lady hostess, who is sometimes compelled to sip her Imperial or Mocha without cream, and to digest her hot rolls without that most grateful of all the enjoyments of the breakfast table—sweet, rich butter—things which we all associate, in their greatest perfection, with rural life; but which are too often not to be found there even among good livers during part of the winter.

Believing that this inconvenience and discomfort could be remedied by a proper exertion on the part of most farmers—and being firmly convinced that there are but few farms, indeed, which do not possess ample resources for manuring the few acres requisite for raising root crops, we have always been surprised to find many, otherwise industrious and provident farmers, wholly indifferent to this most essential department of husbandry; and we maintain that no system can be good, which does not look to the providing of roots and other vegetables, not only for the table and for market, but for the milch cows and hogs, through that period of the year when vegetation is suspended by the frost. Ten or twenty acres judiciously managed in such culture, would make a full house, and a comfortable barn yard throughout the bleak and pinching days of winter, and fill many an udder, which otherwise would be lank and lean and shrivelled, with a generous supply of that bland, though animating liquor, which is alike grateful to the palate, promotive of comfort, and conducive to domestic enjoyment.

On a well regulated farm, no one should, or indeed can be idle. Every one from the oldest to the youngest, must and should be doing something, and there is employment enough for all.

If the question should be asked, where the manure is to be obtained from, that can be spared from the *main crops*, for roots and other vegetables? We answer—gather the leaves, and the accumulations of soil from vegetable decomposition, from your woods—the scrapings from your diches, road sides and lanes—gather the grass and weeds from your gardens, and fence corners—haul them into your barn yard—form a compost of them, and you will have ample manure to answer all those purposes to which we would especially call your attention. The greatest difficulty is in making a beginning—of commencing the work of husbanding such manure, as we have pointed out—or, in other words, the fault lies in this,—the proneness of man to magnifying any labor which he may be required to perform, that he has not been accustomed to. The most noxious weeds and unsightly plants, which infest our fields, lanes, and fence corners, may all be converted into fruitful sources of wealth—may all be made to pay a generous contribution to the husbandman, if he but so wills it. And much of this work may be performed by children, who are too young for more laborious occupations. Four or five of whom in a few days, would gather as many weeds and leaves, as would manure an acre of potatoes in the drills, and thus secure a good crop. We therefore hope, that some of our subscribers will experiment upon our suggestions, and give an account of the result in the fall.

From the Genesee Farmer.

CULTURE OF INDIAN CORN.

There is no crop which habit has rendered more indispensable to the wants of our families and our farms than this. The late John Taylor, of Virginia, termed it our "meat, meal and manure." Holding this high rank in our farm economy, it is a subject of moment to adopt the best mode of culture. As many districts are shy in producing wheat, and as this crop is seriously threatened by the new (to us) wheat insect, it becomes more a matter of solicitude to render our corn crops more productive. But as this grain demands more labor in its culture than other grain crops, so it is more important, on the score of profit, that it should be well managed; for if thirty bushels an acre, be considered only a remuneration for the labor bestowed on the crop—all that the product falls short of this must be a loss—and all that it exceeds, a nett gain to the cultivator. The first consideration in regard to the corn crop, is to give it a dry mellow soil; the second, that this soil be rich, fat or fertile; and the third, that the seed be timely put in and the crop well taken care of. Neither wet grounds, nor stiff clays, nor poor grounds, will repay, by their product, the labor required on a crop of corn. He who has no other lands but these, had better bestow his labor upon other objects, and buy his corn. We think the best preparation for corn is a clover lay, well covered with long manure from the barn-yard, well ploughed, and well harrowed. It is better to give sixty loads of dung to three acres than to ten, upon the ordinary lands of our neighborhood. The difference in product will not make up for the difference in labor. Corn can hardly be dunged too high. What we have to recommend, that is not common in the culture of this crop, is—that double the usual quantity of seed be applied—the number of plants to be reduced at the weeding—in order to ensure three or four stalks in each hill;—that the roots be not broken, nor the manure thrown to the surface, by the plough, but that the harrow and cultivator be substituted for it, which will sufficiently mellow the surface and destroy weeds; and that the hills be but lightly earthed. By ploughing and hilling we conceive the manure is wasted, the roots broken and bruised, and limited in their rage for food, the crop more exposed to injury from drought, and the labor increased.

If the fodder which the stalks and shucks afford is an object to the farmer, as these certainly will be when their advantages are appreciated, the securing these in good condition is a matter of importance. To effect this, as well as to secure the crop from the effects of early autumnal frots, we recommend the practice we have long and satisfactorily followed, of cutting the crop at the ground as soon as the corn is glazed, or the surface of the kernels has become hard, and of immediately setting it up in stocks to ripen and cure. This we have always been enabled to do early in September, and once in the last week in August. The quality of the grain is not impaired, nor the quantity in our opinion, diminished, by this mode of management, while the fodder is greatly increased, and its quality much improved.

From the Christian Advocate and Journal.

A SHOCKING OCCURRENCE.

Some years since I was travelling from the state of New York into the province of Upper Canada, by the way of Cape Vincent and Kingston. Between the two channels of the river St. Lawrence we pass over Wolfe's or Grand Island, which is but thinly settled. It was in the depth of winter, late in the evening, when I called at an inn. As is but too common at public houses, several gentleman were sitting round the fireside engaged in conversation. A little interrupted by my coming in, they made a short pause. Soon one of the company resumed the conversation, and with the spirit of indignation said, "Well that man ought to be hung for such conduct to his wife," to which the company responded in the affirmative. As I did not know the particulars of which they were conversing, I thought it was the slander and harshness of a bar-room conversation and I asked for no explanation. The company soon dispersed. Early in the morning I called on a man in the neighborhood, with whom I had some business to transact. Soon a gentleman rode up to the door wishing to know if I was a minister, stating that a woman had died the day before, and wished me to attend the funeral; to which I consented, and learned the following particulars. J. B. the inhuman husband of the deceased, was a son of a tavern-keeper on the island, and was early addicted to habits of intemperance. He had been married to a Miss B. four or five years. Notwithstanding his early habits of dissipation, he had been somewhat guarded and prudent till he was married. He then gave himself up to his cups and his carousals, neglecting his business, scattering and destroying, spending much of his time in the town of Kingston—a place noted for intemperance and gambling. It was not long before the last of his property "tottered upon a single card." He had sold the clothing out of his own house for rum, and his wife was left to contend with poverty and despair. He soon became one of the most abandoned drunkards I ever saw. He had not only seemed to have forgotten to provide for his family, but it had become his delight to rob his forsaken wife of every little comfort she might earn, or receive from a benevolent friend. He lived on the west side of the island in a log hut. It stood upon a rise, exposed to the northern blast that swept along the entire length of Lake Ontario. Almost perpetually the howling tempest beats upon the lonely and shattered dwelling. The rolling waves of the Ontario were seen at a distance dashing their foam upon huge banks of ice, and the roar of waters and storm added to the dismal gloom that reigned within a drunkard's home.

Here lived the unfortunate female whose unhappy fate I am attempting to describe. She had been married and confined to this prison house of a drunkard near five years. Ah! hapless woman! little did she think when she gave herself to the man she tenderly loved, and who promised to protect her, that he was soon to become to her the source of a thousand woes. With the pencil of fancy she had drawn the scenes of future life, and they were tinged with sunshine. But soon she learned that the husband of her youth was a drunkard—and what could she expect? Despair settled upon her pale brow, and anguish wrung her bleeding heart. Not one ray of hope shed its glimmering upon her solitary path. As if destined to woes, with her sorrows her cares increased. Two infant children demanded her attention and her tears, the youngest of which was but a few weeks old, when its mother fell a victim to neglect and despair.

And here let simple narrative tell her tale of wo. When her infant was but ten days old she was under the necessity of going out through drift, and snow, and piercing winds, to gather fuel to keep her from freezing—her husband being gone on a drunken frolic. She took a severe cold and was soon confined to her bed of straw, (for such it literally was.) No longer able to walk, or even to sit up, early one morning as her brutal husband was setting off to the tavern to spend the day, she expostulated with him, and endeavored to impress upon his mind her distressed and critical condition. She seemed to succeed. But, O, delusive hope! She told him she must have assistance soon, or her stay in the land of the living was short. He seemed to feel. She prevailed on him to go for medical aid. He crossed the river St. Lawrence on the ice to Kingston (a distance of four miles) and obtained a phial of medicine at the apothecary's store, and left in haste for his sick family. He was returning with apparent concern, and was passing the last corner of the street, when one of his associates in profligacy, looking through the window of a contemptible grog shop, saw his comrade passing and called him in to take something to drink.

Although this inebriate knew that the relief, if not the life of his family depended on his speedy return, his helpless family being entirely alone, and none of his neighbors having knowledge of his absence: yet this miserable wretch, on hearing the sound of rum and an invitation to partake of the crimosn poison, soon forgot a suffering wife and helpless infants, left by him in the jaws of death. He entered the sink of wo and crime, where demons in human form are wont to meet and hold midnight revelry. Here he remained in a drunken frolic for several days, during which it was extremely cold, and there was a heavy fall of snow. No one called at his house during the storm, supposing that he was at home with his family. The fire was out—no friend to render assistance—nor even the call of a stranger to give relief, On her bed of straw, with an infant on each arm, and a few shreds of covering, lay the sufferer, pierced with hunger and cold—the bed, fireplace and floor were all covered to some depth by the drifting snow. On the third or fourth day he returned with a little medicine, and a bottle of rum. The snow had so drifted it was with difficulty he entered his house. All within was silent as the house of death. It is said the fingers of the eldest babe were stiffened to marble, and the tear drop had frozen upon the infant's cheek. His wife neither smiled nor wept; life still flickered with them all. In this situation he found his neglected and perishing family. He was intoxicated when he returned; set his medicine and bottle of rum on a shelf, and immediately left for his father's (near half a mile's distance,) told his mother the fire had gone out, and his wife was at home sick, and wished she would go over and see to her; at the same time stepping into his father's bar, took a glass of brandy; as he came out, staggered and fell, and there passed the afternoon.

His mother was unfortunately given to habits of intemperance, and was then under the influence of ardent spirits. However, with fire and fuel she set off to visit the abode of distress. She found the woman and children speechless, badly frozen, and apparently in the agonies of death. With some difficulty she made a fire, threw a brick and stone into the flames; and while they were heating she discovered the bottle of rum. Being exceedingly chilled she drank freely of it, and thought it would do her good; but it only deprived her of reason. By this time the brick and stone had become very warm, and the drunken mother applied them to the naked feet of the dying woman. I will only add that in about thirty minutes the kindest messenger under heaven came to her relief—that messenger was death.

It fell to my lot to deliver the funeral discourse of this unfortunate female. The feelings of my heart on that occasion I will not attempt to describe. When the lid of the coffin was removed, and many weeping eyes were casting painful looks on her who had fallen a victim to the casualties of intemperance, I saw her husband (the author of her hapless fate) stagger up to the coffin, and to all appearance with a heart as unmoved, and an eye as tearless as the cold and lovely form on which he fixed his drunken gaze. We all proceeded to the burying ground, and I felt a pleasure in seeing the coffin consigned to its peaceful abode. But when I had dismissed the audience in a christian form, with my own eyes I saw that drunken maniac stagger over the fresh grave of his bosom companion. My heart failed, and my spirits moved within me, and I could not refrain from exclaiming in my heart, Almighty God! if it is thy will that man should suffer in this life, impose on me what evil seemeth good in thy sight—let me live in the cottage of poverty all my days and have nought but the bread of sorrow to eat, and when I am thirsting on a dry and parched desert, let me find no water but mine own bitter tears; and when my enemies pursue me and seek my reputation and my life, and I fly for protection to my last friend, let that friend forsake me—let all this come upon me, if I must suffer—but O! gracious Heaven! deliver me from the all devouring and overwhelming fate of the drunkard!!

J. ALLEY.

Pawlet, Vt., March 10.

* She has since killed herself.

ANOTHER WARNING.

We copy from the Fredericksburg Arena, a portion of the Sentence pronounced by Judge Lomax, in Westmoreland Circuit Court, (Virginia,) on *Thomas Jones*, convicted recently of the murder of his wife. It is an impressive warning to such as indulge, however moderately, in the inebriating bowl. *Ral. Register.*

THOMAS JONES—You have been convicted of the murder of your wife, by excessive beating. This is regarded as one of the most heinous offences which can be committed, and the law denounces against it its severest sentence. That sentence it is now my painful duty, as the minister of the law, to pronounce. But before I discharge it, I cannot refrain from making some observations suggested by your situation—not made, I assure you, in any spirit of reproach, but of the deepest commiseration and concern for your unhappy fate: and they are made with a hope that they may not be wholly unprofitable to yourself or to others.

It has, no doubt, occurred to you, in all the bitterness of grief, that the last month has been most eventful in your destinies. One month ago you were in possession of most of those means which, when rightly improved, give assurance, in your humble sphere of life, of usefulness, respectability and happiness. Your humble home might have been consecrated to conjugal affection, to domestic peace and felicity. But your own hand converted it into the charnel house of your wife—and you fled in guilt and horror from its blood-bespattered walls—and you left her covered with bruises, speechless, and weltering in her gore. Your home, with all the comforts which you might have there secured, has been exchanged for the gloom of a jail; and you must have been more than man—more than fiend—if its solitude has not been embittered by agonies of remorse and horror unutterable. You have passed through all the hopes and fears of an ignominious trial; and a just and awful conviction places you now upon the brink of an abyss indescribably awful and tremendous. Before the hand of Spring shall drop a blade of verdure upon the fresh grave of your murdered wife, your body too will have been deposited in the silent earth.

What demon was it that entered into your dwelling, spreading fury around him and blasting with such terrific ruin and desolation its wretched inmates? Your defence sought to mitigate, and even to excuse your crime, upon the plea of insanity produced by the intemperate use of ardent spirits: And it was vainly hoped that the guilt of this murder would be overlooked by the law in its benignity to mental infirmity. It was indeed most clear and indisputable upon your trial, that drunkenness, inflaming the constitutional malignancy of your passions, instigated the enactment of this shocking tragedy; and that without the drunkenness this crime would never have been perpetrated. But it was also most clear, that it was a drunkenness which did not incapacitate you to perpetrate the murder by "wilful, deliberate and premeditated killing." Drink, then, is the proven and acknowledged cause of the perpetration of this most cruel and inhuman murder. It was but this day week that in the adjoining county of this circuit, an unhappy wretch was condemned to die for an offence originating in drink; and now it is again exhibited as the abominable cause of the most atrocious crime that can shock the heart of man.

Has there been amongst the crowd which has gathered in this hall pending this trial, one individual not habituated to the strictest sobriety, who has been deaf to the suggestion which your case must have whispered to him in its progress, that his condition might be soon like yours? and was his conscience not startled with terror and dismay at his own perilous state? If he hugs himself in the false security that he has the power to stop short of that inordinate excess which inflames the passions to outrage against the law, and infuriates the husband to raise his hand against the partner of his bosom, you can no doubt tell him that there was a time when you also confidently relied upon the same delusive security. Let him call up from the grave the dead who have heretofore expiated upon the gallows the crimes provoked by their intemperance; or let him summon from the penitentiaries the ghastly crowd whom similar offences have there immured; all of them, with united testimony, will proclaim that the security is most false, most illusory. This security is the grand mystery in the devotions which are paid to the God of Intemperance, who, term after term, is casting its victims to be crushed in the path of Justice as it rolls its stated course through its judicial circuits. O, that the record of this conviction could go forth throughout the land, to alarm the merriment of every inebriated wretch: and that, like the hand writing upon the wall which dismayed the Chaldean monarch in his festive abominations, it would appal him with the view of his danger, and show him what momentous interests are hazarded upon the enjoyments of a moment, whose highest voluptuousness is a degradation lower than that of the beasts. Does the heart aspire to honor, to fortune, to health, to virtue, to heaven? This record tells him that infamy and indigence and disgrace and vice and hell are mantling in the cup of intoxication. Jealousy and hate and every malignant passion is effervescing in the inebriating draught. Blasphemy and murder and every crime is spectred in its sparkling bubbles. It tells him that the hand which is recklessly bearing to the lips the maddening beverage, may, he knows not how soon, be imbued in the blood of a heart whose constant throb was conjugal affection for her murderer, and whose virtues had once inspired him with all the rapturous devotion of love. Harder than the nether mill stone must be the heart, if your fate does not engrave upon it, in characters never to be obliterated whilst it beats with life, most awful and fearful admonitions to sobriety and abstinence.

From the Raleigh Register.

Mercantile Speculation—One of the greatest evils incident to the Mercantile profession, especially in large cities, is the desire of speculation, or the blindness which insatiable prosperity throws over the good sense and sagacity of an ordinary mind. Amidst the vicissitudes of commercial affairs, favorable moments will sometimes arise for speculating in particular descriptions of merchandize. Men of warm temperaments, and not much government of their thoughts, will, in these moments, seize upon some object, and pursue it in opposition to every untoward indication from abroad. The desire to make a fortune by one fell swoop, is perhaps one of the strongest and blindest propensities of human nature. The passions of youth are not to be compared to such an impulse. The passion of avarice when blended with a gambling propensity, is as unchangeable as the laws of the Medes and Persians. It is only awake to the suggestions that favor its gratification; it never looks on the opposite side of the picture. Such a *mania* as this, it seems, is now raging to a very great extent in Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, which must end in a ruinous re-action. The *National Gazette* thus describes the progress of the disease:—

"We are told by intelligent gentlemen, who have been lookers on, of late, at Boston, New York, and in our own city, that multitudes are now prominent and desperate dealers in the stock and other speculation markets, of classes and ages, callings and positions in life, that formerly were never seen or expected, and themselves never thought of acting in such scenes. Small tradesmen, shopkeepers, clerks of all degrees, operatives of town and country, members of the learned professions, students in the offices, beginners in the world without capital or with a little, all frequent the exchanges and the auction grounds to try their fortunes as with the lotteries. They chase bubbles not less intently than those who have leisure and money to spare. We scarcely need add that this diffusive excitement, subject as it is to rumors and various chances of the day or hour, is unfavorable to productive industry, to steady habits and sure aims, and to morals, which are always more or less in danger when hazard whets cupidity, governs action, and determines fate in a general whirl of spirits and thoughts."

An interesting Phrenological Developement.—The phrenologists are in clover in Philadelphia. Two are giving lectures and manipulating sconces at an amazing rate, and the Philadelphians are nearly all found to possess an extra organ, or, as it were, a semi-organ, being half a bump appropriated especially to punning. The Gazette and Intelligencer has a capital illustration of the science and sagacity of these craniological gentlemen. "A friend of ours," says the editor, "presented his cranium to the professors and asked them to read his character. They alighted with eagerness upon a vast protuberance, and told him that acquisitiveness was highly developed. No, said the gentleman, you mistake, that is the bump of *pump-handleiveness*. In my boy-hood I broke my head against a pump handle, and the result is the protuberance you have discovered. *N. Y. Cour.*

HILLSBOROUGH.

Friday, May 29.

The Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the diocese of North Carolina, will be held in this town on Wednesday next.

Dr. William Montgomery and Dr. J. S. Smith have been elected delegates to the Convention from this county. The following is the state of the polls:

Dr. William Montgomery,	785
Dr. James S. Smith,	331
Joseph Allison,	320
James Mebane,	303
Herbert Sims,	272
Thomas Ruffin,	245
Alexander Albright,	183
Frederick Nash,	134
Michael Holt,	55
Cadwallader Jones,	15

The following are the returns of the elections for members of the Convention as far as heard from:

Wake—Kimbrough Jones and Henry Seawell.

Franklin—H. J. G. Ruffin and Wm. P. Williams.

Cumberland—Archibald M'Diarmid and John D. Toomer.

Anson—William A. Morris and Jos. W. White.

Richmond—Alfred Dockery and Henry W. Harrington.

Stokes—Matthew R. Moore and Emanuel Shober.

Bladen—John Owen and Samuel B. Andres.

Warren—Nathaniel Macon and Weldon N. Edwards.

Rowan—John Giles and Charles Fisher.

Granville—Robert B. Gilliam and Josiah Crudup.

Cabarrus—Daniel M. Barringer and Chistopher Melchor.

Randolph—Gen. Alexander Gray and Benj. Elliott.

Nash—Joseph Arrington and W. W. Boddie.

Sampson—Thos. J. Faison and Wm. B. Meares.

Robeson—John W. Powell and Richard C. Bunting.

Northampton—Roderick B. Gary and Samuel Calvert.

Halifax—Gov. Branch and Judge Daniel.

Columbus—Alexander Troy and Col. Powell.

Moore—John B. Kelly and Charles Chalmers.

New Hanover—Owen Holmes and L. H. Marsteller.

Chatham—Joseph Ramsay and Hugh M'Queen.

Jones—William Huggins and James Howard.

Onslow—John A. Averitt, and David W. Sanders.

Carteret—James W. Bryan and Thos. Marshall.

Lenoir—Council Wooten and James Cox.

Beaufort—Joshua Tayloe and Richard Bonner.

Hyde—Wilson B. Hodges and Alexander F. Gaston.

Pitt—Dr. Williams, jr. and John Joiner.

Washington—Josiah Collins, jr. and W. C. Norcom.

Chowan—S. T. Sawyer and Joseph B. Skinner.

Perquimons—Jesse Wilson and ——— Jacocks.

Pasquotank—J. L. Baily and Dr. Ramsey.

Camden—M'Pherson and Fereby.

The Convention for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President, met at Baltimore on the 20th instant, and adjourned on the 22d. Martin Van Buren was nominated for President by an unanimous vote. For Vice President, Richard M. Johnson received 178 votes, and William C. Rives 87.

The Hon. Nehemiah R. Knight (the Whig candidate) has been re-elected to the Senate of the United States by the Legislature of Rhode Island. The votes were,

for Nehemiah R. Knight,	41
Elisha R. Potter,	38

This is the fourth time Mr. Knight has been chosen United States Senator from Rhode Island; once a short term. He will hold the office twenty years, if he serves out this term.

Federal Court.—This tribunal adjourned on Saturday. The Land cases, in which the State is interested, were not tried. It will be recollected that one of these cases was tried several terms ago, and an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States. That case has not been decided by the Supreme Court. The case before that Court involves most, if not all the principles which will determine the others. But the counsel on both sides, during this Court, have agreed to carry up another case, which is to present only two points for determination, these being considered very important and leading principles in the cases pending in the Circuit Court.

Nathan Young was indicted for passing counterfeit notes of the Bank of the United States, convicted, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

Bal. Star.

New Court House.—We have the pleasure of stating, that, on Monday last, commissioners were appointed by our County Court to contract for the erection of a fire proof Court House in this city, for a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars. *Ibid.*

A negro boy belonging to Captain S. Potter was found on board the schooner Butler, at New Inlet, bound for Fall River and ready for sea, on the 15th inst. After an examination before the magistrates, Capt. Carter was admitted to bail, and the mate and two seamen committed to prison, until the fall term of the Superior Court, for want of security; and one other seaman is also detained in prison as evidence in the case. We have no wish to express any opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused. That the magistrates are satisfied that the negro could not have got to his place of concealment without assistance from some one on board, is certain from the nature of their decision. And all this trouble, cost and distress has been brought about for what? Nothing in the world but that strangers will be meddling with our municipal laws, even to their infraction—laws that in no way concern them either in person or property, but which are essential to our self-preservation. They will intermeddle, although they know that to carry away a slave, intentionally, is *death* on conviction; and the commanders of vessels will be careless and negligent, although they know that they are liable to a fine of 500 dollars if a slave is found on board, even without their knowledge We would, in the spirit of sincere friendship, warn them that the laws *will be enforced*—as heart-rending as the event would be to us.

Wilmington Press.

Virginia.—The Richmond Compiler contains complete returns of the elections in that State. Of the members of the new House of Delegates, it gives 72 to the administration, and 62 to the opposition and White parties. Administration majority 10.

The board of directors of the Petersburg Rail Road, have declared a dividend of *four* per cent. for the last six months.

We understand that the Bank of the State of North Carolina has purchased the banking house in this town at present occupied by the branch of the U. S. Bank, and that it is in contemplation to establish a branch of the former institution here. *Fayetteville Obs.*

Henry L Ellsworth, of Connecticut, has been appointed, by the President, Superintendent of the Patent Office. Mr. E. accepts the office, and has proceeded to Connecticut to remove his family to Washington. *Nat. Intel.*

Dreadful Tornado.—We learn that a very destructive tornado passed over a part of this county, on Saturday, the 9th inst. near the section known as the Jersey Settlement. It prostrated every thing before it; not a house, tree, or fence was left standing where it passed. The destruction of property was very great; but the most melancholy circumstance was the death of a respectable young lady, whose name, we believe, was Jones. She was standing in one corner of the house when it tumbled down and crushed her to death; when she was found, after the storm subsided, her head was severed from her body! We have not learned the extent of the tornado, but in embraced in width about a quarter of a mile.

Western Carolinian.

The controversy between Ohio and Michigan is suspended. This is a matter of general satisfaction, and we may hope the feelings and considerations that have produced a suspension will lead to a final settlement without any of the unpleasant and dangerous results that have been threatened. Governor Lucas of Ohio, finding such violent opposition to the running of the line and the assertion of jurisdiction as directed by the legislature, has wisely foreborne to execute the directions, and has summoned the legislature to meet on the 8th of June. There is ground to expect that the Legislature of Ohio, although justly indignant at the repeated refusal of Congress to take the question up, will still consent to suspend, in imitation of Governor Lucas's conduct, for a few months more, any state action on the subject. The recent occurrences have so strongly aroused public attention, that there can be no doubt that Congress will at its next session take it up and dispose of it to the full extent of its power to do so. The Globe quotes the opinion of Mr. Binney on this point to the following effect.

"Congress," said Mr. Binney, "ought to the extent of their power, to stop these controversies, which were beginning to disturb the peace and security of that section of the Union. They had, in this instance, the undoubted power, and should exercise it. They had it, in his opinion, in relation to Ohio and Michigan, and ought to exercise it." *Poulson.*

Ohio.—The Governor of Ohio has issued a proclamation, summoning the Legislature to meet on the 8th proximo, to take into consideration the controversy now pending between that State and the Territory of Michigan.

Cholera.—We regret to perceive that this dreadful pestilence has already commenced its ravages in the west and south west this Spring. At Memphis, Tennessee, where a few cases occurred early in the Sping, the disease, a few weeks ago, seemed wholly to have disappeared. It appears, however, from the following remarks of the Memphis Gazette of the 7th instant, that its cessation was of short duration, and that it has again broken out with great violence: "On Sunday morning several cases of this disease presented themselves among the citizens; since which it has raged with increased malignity and violence. In the last five days there have been upwards of twenty cases, six of which have proved fatal. We were informed this morning, by one of the physicians of this place, that since the cholera broke out here (which was about a month since,) that there had been 27 deaths, including those from the river, at the hospital, and the resident citizens; 18 of which were of Cholera."

Private letters from New-Orleans, dated 9th instant, state that the Cholera has broken out there with great violence. One gentleman, who arrived there about the 1st inst. with eighteen slaves, had lost eight of the number by this disease.

The New Orleans Bulletin of the 7th, says—"Some cases of Cholera have occurred during the past week or two, on board the shipping and about the Levee; but there is little if any cholera in the city, and not sufficient to justify any alarm. The powers of the cholera have ceased as a raging epidemic, and need now be scarcely regarded as more than an epidemic pretty well understood, and easily conquered."

The story of the discovery of a large Diamond in Prince Edward County, Va. proves to be a hoax; and a much more pardonable one it is, than some others which have been played off on the Editors of the Richmond Enquirer from the same county, of several marriages, none of which had taken place. We noticed a similar hoax in the last Raleigh Register, from Chapel Hill. Such things are too cruel, and the sporting with the name of a female too ungentlemanly to be tolerated. An example should be made of the offenders. *Fayetteville Obs.*

Slavery in Missouri.—Several of the leading Missouri papers are advocating the gradual emancipation of the slaves in that state. They propose that the convention, which has been called for the purpose of re-modelling the constitution, shall provide, that all such blacks as may be born before a given time shall be slaves for life; that those born after a certain period shall be slaves for a given number of years; and that those born after a period more remote shall be free at their birth. They place the question entirely upon grounds of expediency.

Efforts are about to be made in Virginia to raise the sum of ten thousand dollars to be devoted to the establishment of a settlement in Africa, to be called NEW VIRGINIA. It is to be founded under the auspices of the American Colonization Society.

Judge William Smith, formerly of South Carolina, has declined being a candidate for Congress from the First congressional district of Alabama. The reason he assigns for withdrawing from the canvass, is his opposition to internal improvements by Congress, in favor of which public opinion has strongly set in North Alabama, the national aid being required to complete the Muscle Shoals Canal. *Charleston Cour.*

OHIO AND MICHIGAN.

The Boundary Controversy.—The Wheeling Gazette furnishes the following information respecting the extent and value of the territory in dispute between Ohio and Michigan.

The Territory is about 70 miles long, from east to west, and about 11 miles wide at its eastern extremity, and 7 at its western. It commands the entrance of the Great Maumee river, or Miami of the Lake. There are two villages on it, both in the eastern part, viz: Toledo, containing 70 or 80 houses, (all built within two years,) and another about 8 miles west of Toledo, much smaller. Toledo is on the north side of the Maumee river, 6 miles from its mouth, and is understood to be owned principally by an association of mercantile gentlemen in the city of New York. It is in the township of Port Lawrence, and is located where that name appears on the maps. Large quantities of land in that township were purchased a few years ago from Government, in the belief that a canal would shortly be made from Lake Erie, by the Maumee River to the Wabash, a work to which Ohio, it is said, has given her pledge, and which is now in progress in Indiana. It is feared that if Michigan obtains this territory, the canal will not be made, as that portion only of her citizens who live within the territory would be benefited; and hence their desire to be attached to Ohio, to which state the canal would be a source of boundless prosperity.

West of the township of Port Lawrence, the country in the disputed territory was a few years ago a wilderness. It has been recently bought up at government prices, ($1 25 per acre,) and is filling rapidly.

The other villages in the vicinity of the lake, and in Ohio proper, are, Maumee, on the north side of the Maumee river, 20 miles by water from the lake, containing 60 or 80 houses, and about 500 inhabitants. The township extends to the line. On the opposite, or south side, is Perrysburg, containing about 800 inhabitants. To and from these places steam boats arrive and depart; and it is said an active rivalry prevails between them, each looking forward to the proposed canal passing through one to the neglect of the other.

The mouth of the Maumee is one of the best positions for an extensive inland commerce in the western country. Speculators see its importance, and have vested large sums in land in the neighborhood. We know to what lengths the desire of gain will carry men—what ill will and strife it engenders—and what crime it perpetrates. Many adventurous spirits have staked their all upon the issue of this territory being attached to Ohio, that their anticipations of gain may be realized, and they would move heaven and earth to effect their purpose.

Liberia.—Mr. J. F. C. Finley, writing from Liberia to Rev. Dr. Wilson, of Cincinnati, says, "The Colony of Liberia has done at least as much towards abolishing the slave trade on the coast as the whole United States." The Rev. John Seyos, writing also from Liberia, says, "I see no drunkards, no intoxicated persons; nor have I yet, though I have visited several families, seen ardent spirits or intoxicating liquors in use among them." The gentleman first named (Mr. Finley) says, "For luxuriance of vegetation, and the ease with which the soil may be cultivated, the country which I have travelled through, more than fifty miles, is not surpassed, is not equalled, by any other.

The raft on the Red River, we learn by the Arkansas Gazette of March 31, is in a fair way of vanishing before Capt. Shreve's "tooth pullers" and the aid of "Uncle Sam's" 50,000 dollars, appropriated last session. Already property has taken a great rise, and emigrants, with their slaves, are flocking there. Land is selling at from five to twenty dollars. There is now twenty feet water where there was lately total obstruction. The barrier of timber which Capt. Shreve is contending against, has been accumulating for ages.

Capt. Moore, of the brig Harper, states that General Quiroga and suite of 10 persons, had been assassinated at Buenos Ayres.

Santa Cruz.—Capt. Doyle of the brig Elm, arrive on Tuesday, (says the New York Courier,) from the port of Guayama, informs our news collector, that when he was on the point of sailing from that place, information reached there that the negroes on the island of Santa Cruz had risen and destroyed fourteen plantations by fire.

New York city has a greater population than either of the states of Rhode Island, Delaware, Mississippi, Louisiana, Illinois, or Missouri.

Fatal Juggling.—A Juggler, by the name of Wheeler alias Curtis, a few days since, while in the exercise of his vocation, running a sword down his throat, perforated some vital part, which caused his instant death. *Buffalo Whig.*

It appears by official documents, that within the last ten years the revenue of the State of Louisiana has been *doubled*, its population has been *trebled*, its resources and commerce almost *quadrupled*.

Newspapers.—The number of newspapers, in the state of New York, as appears by Williams's Register, is 260. Of these, 65 are published in the city. The number of daily papers in the state is 25, of which 15 are published in the city. There are but two counties in the state—viz. Putnam and Franklin—which have not each one or more newspapers.

Population of China.—In a statistical table published in the Canton Register, the population is calculated at 775 human beings in a square mile. In England, there are only 225 on the same space.

MARRIED,

At Fayetteville, on Thursday the 21st instant, Mr. ROBERT C. HELDEN to Miss ELIZA WALKER, daughter of Carlton Walker, esq.

In the same place, on Monday last, Mr. JAMES HART to Miss SARAH BELDEN, daughter of the late Simeon Benden, esq.

DIED,

In this place, on Saturday last, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS HEARTT, son of the editor of this paper, in the eleventh year of his age.

At Chapel Hill, on Sunday last, WILLIAM M'CAULEY, esq. about forty-seven years of age.

In this county, on the 28th instant, Mr. MANN PATTERSON, an aged, and one of the most respectable citizens of the county.

At Memphis, Tennessee, on the 26th of April, after a short illness, the Rev. THOMAS WRIGHT, a minister of the Episcopal church at that place, and formerly of Wilmington, in this state.

Weekly Almanac.

JUNE.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
29 Friday,	4 54	7 6	h. m.
30 Saturday,	4 53	7 7	First, 4 2 48 morn
31 Sunday,	4 53	7 7	Full, 10 5 28 aft'n
1 Monday,	4 52	7 8	Last, 16 0 48 aft'n
2 Tuesday,	4 52	7 8	New, 25 11 3 morn.
3 Wednesday	4 51	7 9	
4 Thursday,	4 51	7 9	

NOTICE.

WANTED to purchase from five to ten thousand yards of

Tow, and Tow and Cotton CLOTH,

for which the highest price will be given in Merchandise.

LATIMER & BARKER.

May 23. 72—

TANNERS SEE!

1000 LBS. best Northern TALLOW for sale at the store of

WALKER ANDERSON & Co.

Hillsborough, May 22 72—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice to BETSY PUE, one of the legatees of John Puey, deceased, that he is prepared to pay to her on application, or to her legal representative, the distributive share of the personal estate of the said deceased, with interest to this date

LUKE TEER.

May 25. 72—3w

MR. ROBERT COCHRAN is appointed an agent to obtain subscribers to all or either of my several publications, and to receive and receipt for any monies due me on account thereof.

DUFF GREEN.

Salisbury, May 23. 72—

Five Dollars Reward!

RAN away from the Subscriber on the 11th of May, a bound boy by the name of STANFORD HITHCOCK, nineteen years of age, a bright mulatto, about five feet eleven inches high, a scar on the fore finger of his left hand The above reward will be given for his delivery to the subscriber and all persons are hereby forewarned from harbouring or employing said boy.

JAMES MOORE.

Orange county, May 27. 72—3wp

Notice.

WHEREAS my wife MARTHA ROBERTS, has left my bed and board without any just cause; this is therefore to forwarn all persons from harboring, trading with or trusting her, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

THOMAS ROBERTS.

May 27. 72—3wp

NOVEL MODE OF CLUBBING.

WALDIE's LIBRARY, PORT FOLIO AND MUSEUM.

As the publications now issued from the office of the Select Circulating Library are of a highly popular cast, and of a character to be appreciated by the educated portions of the community, and to circulate every where, by concert with the proprietor of the Museum, that work, the Port Folio and Library, are offered to those who take the three on the following conditions, viz.—

The Museum, Port Folio and Library, if paid for in advance and addressed to the same individual, whether in town or country, will be supplied for $12 00, thus enabling every individual to benefit by the clubbing system, without the necessity of applying to others. Those who have made a payment for the current year to either of the works, of whatever amount, will be privileged to avail themselves of this arrangement, by paying the balance:—thus

I. Those who have paid or now pay $5 00 for the Library, shall receive the Museum and Port Folio, the price of which is $9 00, on the payment of $7 00.

II. Those who have paid or now pay $6 00 for the Museum, shall receive the Library and Port Folio, the price of which is separately $8 00, on the payment of $6 00.

III. Those who have paid or now pay for the Port Folio shall receive the Library and Museum on paying such a sum as will be equal to $12 00 on the whole.

REMARKS.—The three works thus issued together comprise a greater amount of the current literature of the age than is issued in a periodical form from any other office in the United States, and will, the proprietor believes, with the addition of a good newspaper, supply to families all the advantages which could be furnished in a most extensive reading-room in one of our Atlantic cities. In the Library the newest and best books are regularly published; in the Museum and Port Folio it has been found by experience that every thing we could wish to copy from the entire British literary periodicals, omitting mostly the political articles, can be rapidly issued. These publications embrace so much that is desirable to be known, and are so generally perused in the best circles in America, that to be without either is to drop a link in the literary chain. They are all under the control of one mind, and therefore the reader will very rarely indeed be compelled to pay for the same matter twice, as they are independent of each other, complete in themselves, and free in general from any repetitions of the same articles. These views the proprietor respectfully throws out for the consideration of the friends of sound and wholesome literature.

ADAM WALDIE,

207 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

☞ *Either of these works can be seen at this Office.*

MISS MOLLY GRIMES.

Miss Molly Grimes is still a maid;
She says she ne'er will wed;
Her week day frock's blue calico,
Her Sunday one is red.

Her cheeks are blooming as the rose—
Her eyes are heavenly blue;
She does not wear a "dunstable"
To hide her face from view.

She never lets her beax "make free,"
Nor listens to their vows;
When she gets up she makes the beds—
At evening milks the cows.

Nor does she, like affected belles,
Attempt to poetise;
She's busy every baking day
In making cakes and pies.

She's always up at six o'clock,
In time to skim the milk;
Her bonnet's made of yellow straw—
And neatly trimm'd with silk.

Her mind is of a serious turn;
She often thinks on death;
She does not lace her stays too tight,
They make her gasp for breath.

Her mother thinks there never was
One like her in the world;
Her hair is parted o er her brow—
She never has it curl'd.

Beloved by all her female friends,
She leads an easy life;
And any man in town would jump
To get her for his wife.

From La Revue Francaise for March

The Assault of Ivree—A passage in the Campaign of Italy.

During the campaign of 1800, the French army, destined to meet the power of Austria on the plains of Italy, before it could render itself master of Turin and Milan, penetrate even to the walls of Genoa, and declare the terms of peace on the battlefield of Marengo, had yet to surmount the vast Alpine barrier which extends from St. Bernard to Nice and Montenotte, and to overcome a series of tremendous obstacles, presenting themselves one after another in seemingly endless succession, and tasking to the utmost, if not defying, the courage of the troops and the military genius and perseverance of the leaders. These obstacles were not merely the result of natural position; there were instances in which the resistance of the invaded was more obstinate and more terrible than that of mountains, precipices or rivers. Protected by fortresses of little strength or difficulty, and but very inefficiently aided by a locality which yielded but few means or opportunities of vigorous defence, but sustained by indomitable courage, great resource of invention, and an enthusiastic love of country infinitely more formidable even than their courage and their skill, the inhabitants of the small town and citadel of Ivree, with a garrison of four thousand Austrian soldiers and twenty-five pieces of cannon, maintained their post for three days against an army of forty thousand Frenchmen, commanded by the three youngest but already most illustrious generals in Europe, Massena, Lannes and Bernadotte.

Furious at seeing his march thus arrested before this insignificant little place, he who had taken Alexandria in a day, and Cairo in an hour, and impatient moreover to assume his positions for the investment of Milan, the commander in chief, on the 25th of May 1800, ordered the division of General Lannes to march upon the village in all its force and take it by assault. After three hours of sanguinary combat, of fierce attack and the most heroic defence, a handful of defenders, driven from the citadel, retreating step by step and hotly pursued by the victorious Frenchmen, threw themselves as a last resort into the quarters of Adjutant General H. with the resolution there to maintain themselves to the last and sell their lives as dearly as they might. In a moment the house occupied by this brave veteran was converted into a fortress—barricades were thrown up, loop holes for musketry cut in the walls, and every disposition made that time and means afforded for a last desperate resistance.

Lannes, who was the first to enter the assaulted village, detached an officer in command of two battalions to drive the insurgents from their position. The officer, equally distinguished among his fellow soldiers for his impetuous courage and ferocity, soon forced his way, at the head of one of his battalions, into the disputed mansion, trampling as he went upon the forty brave fellows by whom it had been defended. General H. the only survivor, after beholding the slaughter of his garrison, had armed himself with a hatchet, and with almost superhuman strength and desperation opposed the entrance of the republicans, and when their leader presented himself, sword in hand, at the door of the room to which he had retreated, as the last stand of defence, the old general aimed at his head a furious blow, which would have closed his career at once and forever had it not been skilfully parried by the sabre of the Frenchman. It was the last effort of the wounded and wearied veteran; he fell; and in another moment the apartment was filled with republicans.

The Frenchman, who was never known to yield quarter to a vanquished enemy in the fifteen years of his military life, stepped forward to despatch the fallen general, when a young and lovely woman rushed from an adjoining room, threw herself at his feet, and kneeling there, pale, distracted, the tears streaming from her eyes, shrieking forth in a voice of terror and despair—"Spare him—oh spare him—do not take his life—he is my husband—the father of my child."

The Frenchman glanced for a moment at the suppliant, with an eye in which their was no trace either of anger or of pity—and then deliberately pushing her aside, he made a step in advance, took a cool and deliberate aim with his pistol at the wounded officer, and shot his through the heart.

The wife of the murdered man uttered a fearful scream, and starting to her feet and flying to the room whence she had come, returned in a moment with her boy, who at the sight of his father's massacre had hidden himself, pale and trembling, under the bed; she held him up to the ferocious republican and exclaimed, "Monster! you have slain the father—complete your work and destroy the son."

At that moment loud shouts were heard, and a French general, surrounded by a crowd of officers, appeared at the door of the apartment. The scene was dramatic—a perfect *coup de theatre*. The heart of the ferocious soldier failed him; paleness overspread his features, and his limbs shook; while Madame H. as if by a sudden impulse, flung herself at the feet of the general, with a single cry for "vengence!"

The general raised her kindly and respectfully, demanding at the same moment an explanation of the scene before him. There was little need for words the objects upon which he gazed, bore to his mind the accusation of his subordinate; that disfigured corpse—that female upon whose lineaments were stamped horror and despair—that feeble child with his pallid cheeks, his eyes streaming tears, calling upon his father who answered not. The General perceived at once that there was no fact to be ascertained, no excuse to be admitted. His eyes flashed fire, and striking his glove forcibly upon the palm of his hand, he turned abruptly and with a lowering brow to the assassin, who stood before him speechless and trembling, and exclaimed,

"Sir, you are a coward and a savage! what! murder in cold blood an unarmed man—defenceless—a veteran—before the eyes of his wife imploring mercy! It is the act of a fiend!"

"But, general," muttered the criminal with a hesitating voice—the voice of one who feels that he is lost—

"Be silent, sir," interrupted the general, "I listen to no excuse; I admit no defence. You are unworthy to serve the republic. Give me up your sword, your epaulets. From this moment you are dismissed from the brigade you have disgraced, from the army upon which you are a stain."

The major raised his head with a proud fierce look.

"General," he said, but with a voice that betrayed his emotion, "I surrender my sword; but I demand a trial by my comrades."

"You shall have it, sir, and within an hour."

Then turning to the officers who had accompanied him to the spot, and reverential bearing his body to the victim, he said to them,

"Unite with me, gentlemen, in rendering tribute of respect to unfortunate courage—to a brave and fallen enemy."

The remainder of that dreadful day was passed by Madame H. in the bitterness of grief. After witnessing the interment of her husband with military honors, this unhappy woman, who had lost in a single moment, and under circumstances of such peculiar horror, all that made life dear to her except her boy, sunk into a lethargy of sorrow—an abandonment to wretchedness. While she had a murdered husband to revenge, a helpless child to protect and save, she had preserved her energies of mind and body; but now, when the assassin had undergone the shame of a public degradation, and the prompt and terrible justice of a military commission impended over his head, the hapless widow could think of nothing but her loss. For her there seemed to be no longer cause for hope or fear. She was therefore more astonished than alarmed, when, early the next morning, a French aid de camp waited upon her with a request from the commander in chief, that she would repair immediately to his quarters at the Hotel de ville. Without a word of inquiry or remonstrance she arose, took her child in her arms and followed the messenger of the general.

Led to the council chamber at the moment of her arrival, Madame H. found herself surrounded by all the glories of the republican army; by those celebrated men for whom such wondrous destinies were reserved; by whom crowns were to be won and lost, and of whom in after years so many were to lose on battle-fields, amid the intrigues of cabinets or the corruptions of a court, the honor for which they were now panting, or the lives they were now so ready to peril in its winning. There were Murat, Duroc, Lannes, Desaix, Massena, Hoche and Bernadotte; and in the midst of them the general who, with his arms folded on his breast and his eyes fixed upon the floor, walked slowly to and fro, as if in deep and painful meditation.

On the entrance of Madame H. he stopped abruptly, motioned her to be seated, and then, after gazing for a moment upon the face of her child, with a gentle smile of interest and affection, resumed his walk. Madame H. began to feel alarm. This unexpected summons, this strange reception, the silence that prevailed around her, all combined, first to surprise and then to alarm her. A vague sensation of anxiety and fear oppressed her heart, and she could not command her nerves for the utterance of a single word that might call forth a solution of her doubts. All at once the roll of a drum at a little distance startled her from her painful reveries. It was quickly followed by a volley of musketry, and the general, pausing in his walk, placing his hand upon her arm, led her to a window, from which she beheld in the square below the fearful spectacle of a military execution just accomplished.

"Look, madam," he said in a calm, yet impressive tone, "the man whom you see lying dead upon the ground, is a French officer, whom his comrades in arms have condemned to death for the assassination of an Austrian in a city taken by assault."

He paused for a moment; then glancing round upon the officers who stood near them, he continued:

"You are at liberty to quit Ivree this morning. Gen. Desaix, whom I have requested to be your escort, will answer to the republic for your safety. Farewell, madame; report to Prince Charles what you have seen of the justice maintained in the armies of the French."

This general, at that time First Consul, was afterwards the Emperor Napoleon.

From Letters from an Officer in the U. S. Navy.

TYRE AND SIDON IN 1834.

After a rapid survey of the ruins, the palaces, the towers, and the walls of St. John de Acre, we embarked for the once celebrated port of Tyre. The arts and commerce no longer flourished there; and it is difficult to conceive how a population of 2000 can comfortably subsist on their slender resources. The island on which the ancient city stood, so variously distinguished for arts and arms, and unbounded enterprise, has long since disappeared. Remarkable for the invention of the royal purple dye, and celebrated as the birth place of Dido, who, after the assassination of her husband by the usurper of her father's throne, at the head of a Tyran colony founded the powerful city of Carthage. Tyre once ranked high among the cities of antiquity: but now no vestige of her power and grandeur remains! Carthage and its noble founder scarce live in story, and the arts of the city are forever lost. A few fragments of the ruins, and here and there a solitary fisherman's hut, are all that denote the place where once stood ancient Tyre. The modern town is on a peninsula, enclosed by a wall, and situated twenty miles from Acre. As there was but little to interest us here, we made our visit brief, and squared our yards for Sidon, once the principal town in Phœnicia, and famed for its power and commerce. It is called Seid by the Turks, and according to tradition was the second city built after the flood. Glass is said to have been invented there. The ancient town is a ruin embracing two old dilapidated castles. From its remains of past splendor, Jezzar Pacha procures many columns and architectural ornaments for the embelishment of his principal edifices at Acre.

The modern town about thirty miles north of Tyre, is agreeably situated in the midst of delightful gardens, loaded with fruit at the time of our visit: the peasants of the suburbs cultivated them with much taste.

Mount Carmel—Carmel is decidedly the most fertile and attractive mountain in Palestine. In many parts it is covered with trees and flowers and perpetual verdure, while the soil every where appears to be rich and susceptible of the highest cultivation. On the side next to the sea, may be seen fragments of a Catholic convent, which was destroyed by the Pacha of Acre in one of the outbreakings of his lawless spirit; and tradition designates the summit of this part of the mountain as the very spot on which the Prophet Elijah stood when he supplicated heaven for rain to relieve a perishing land, and beheld the cloud emerge from the sea. Two or three villages, and many tastefully scited cottages, surrounded by luxuriant groves, contribute to enrich the declivities of Carmel: and from a certain interior elevation, the diversified landscape embraces not only Mount Tabor and Hermon, but also the rich plain of Esdrælon, with the bright waters of Kishon flashing across it.

Distant View of Jerusalem.—In passing out of the western portal, (the ancient Gate of Joppa,) we took a hasty survey of the mosque, erected on the ruins of the house of Zebedee—the churches of St. James and St. Mark—the chapel which occupies the house of St. Stephen—the church of the holy sepulchre—the various convents, and the citadel. Then winding our way through deep ravines, and ascending by a rugged path to the loftiest of the neighboring hills, we paused to indulge a last, lingering look at the city once beloved of heaven, and now sanctified by the mouldering relics of a consecrated era.

It was a beautiful and cloudless day, and the rising sun had lighted up the dark valleys, the rocks, the plains, and the melancholy tombs about Jerusalem.* All was silent as the dead. No sound broke upon the cheerless solitude, save the cry of the eagle, in his pride of flight high above us in the air. What painful recollection—what thrilling emotions accompanied the contemplation of the scene! Although the faith must be strong indeed that can identify the spots rendered hallowed by the stirring events of the early ages of the church, yet the stern features of nature, and the sacred monuments of art, still remain. The rocks, the ravines, the hills, the groves, and the solitary tombs are there, and though the towering pride of the capital of Judea is departed, a mournful splendor yet pervades the desolation.

Glancing beyond the golden gate of the city, which faces Mount Olivet, the eye rests on the holy chapel by which it is crowned, where the Christian pilgrim pours out his daily devotions to the last foot print of his Saviour on earth. Prostrate, and in tears, the fervent worshipper is often seen to kiss the sacred impress, and furnish other indisputable signs of his profound veneration for the place. On the declivity beneath, and bordering the brook Kedron, we saw in silent awe the garden of Gethsemane, the tomb of the virgin, the valleys of Jehoshaphat and Hinnim, and the dark places of the treason and suicide of Judas. On the north, within the walls, we beheld the plain of Jeremiah, where he uttered his eloquent lamentation over "the fallen daughter of Zion," and where all that now remains of the prophet lie mingled with the dust of the kings of Israel.

The sepulchres of the plain are curiously constructed vaults, excavated from solid rock, and are in a state of excellent preservation. The cemeteries of the judges are two miles from the city, and though similarly formed, by no means so magnificent as those of the rulers of the land. The tombs of David and Solomon, of Abraham and Isaac, are at the ancient town of Hebron, covered with mosques and altogether inaccessible to Christian travellers.

The declivities of Olivet and Zion contain the rude resting places of the Jewish fathers, whose devoted children have literally "sunk beneath the hand of the oppressor." No patriotic feeling now kindles the bosom of the fallen Israelites; no vivid recollection of the past glory of his ancestors rouse him to a sense of his deep wrongs, or of a just attachment to the land of his fathers.

PROVING A DEED.

A youth whom we shall call Johnny Raw, happening to be a witness to a deed of trust, together with his cousin James, went before the clerk of a neighboring county to prove the same. The clerk finding the witness young and inexperienced, thought it proper to explain the nature of the business. Now, says he, Johnny, you are to swear that you saw Joe Philips sign, seal and deliver that paper.

Johnny. I'll be d—d if I didn't.

Clerk. Hoot toot, that's not the way to swear, Johnny.

Johnny. I'll be G—d d—d if I didn't.

Clerk. Bless my soul, child, you must not talk that way.

Johnny. Why that's the way that uncle Jess and cousin Bill swears.

Clerk. But that wont do. Hold up your right hand. You solemnly swear that you saw Joseph Philips sign, seal and deliver this deed, so help you God.

Johnny. My name aint Solomon, its John; and God didn't help me to witness neither, for it was cousin James.

Car. Watchman.

From the Apprentices' Companion.

Effects of Encouragement and Discouragement.

I recollect distinctly, that when I was thirteen years of age I had a great desire to acquire an education. I wanted to enjoy the happiness which appeared to be the lot of those who were learned; but I was poor, and peculiarly situated. I had no friend to whom I could apply for aid with any prospect of success. Those to whom I stated my wishes, having no direct interest in my success, gave me no encouragement, but rather dissuaded me from the attempt. In short, no person had sufficient interest in my success or confidence in my ability, to advise me to pursue a certain course which would ensure success; and the result was, that I spent much valuable time not only to no advantage, but to a real disadvantage—in idleness; whereas if I had had but a friend to say to me, would you excel in any thing? look at Franklin and Sherman and Webster, who have, by pursuing such and such a course, become wise, virtuous, and respected by all who know them—and to have convinced me that to persevere was to succeed—I believe that I might have been a far more useful member of society than I can now possibly become.

I am the more induced to this belief from a circumstance which occurred in the neighborhood about the same time.

One of my associates and companions, the son of a very poor but well educated and intelligent MOTHER—his father was dead—was attending school whilst I was learning my trade. He often told me that he hoped and believed that he should become a man, and know as much and be as much respected as the minister who preached to us on Sunday, or the doctor of the village. I did not believe it possible, and asked what made him think so; he said his *mother told* him that he could, if he would be industrious and prudent, and devote all his time to labor or to study; "and she knows," said he, "and I will try." Notwithstanding his poverty, and my unbelief, that fatherless boy is now one of the most repectable men of the age—and he owes it mainly to the good advice and encouragement of a good mother.

With these views, then, young men, it is that I now devote a share of my time to the publication of a work, which will be to you, I hope, *the* FRIEND which I at your age so much needed; and which shall give you advice, which, well followed, will make your more intelligent, and more useful, and more happy.

A Meal is a Meal.—A traveller some time ago, stopped at a tavern in Rhode Island, at the decline of the day, when his appetite began to be rather clamorous, and asked for a cold cut—at the same time prudently inquiring the price.—'Twentyfive cents,' replied mine host. 'That's rather high,' returned the other, 'as I merely wanted a cold bite.'—'No matter for that,' replied mine host, 'a *meal is a meal*, and I never charge less than twenty-five cents.' 'Well if that be the case,' replied the traveller, 'I may as well have a meal cooked.' Accordingly the gridiron was placed over the coals and a steak of respectable dimensions was soon broiled and placed on the table. The stranger sat down, and like the man who works by the job, soon despatched the steak, together with the accompaniments, and called for more, observing at the same time, '*a meal is a meal*, you know.' Another steak of goodly size was forthwith cooked and placed before him. This also disappeared in a short time, and yet the unsatisfied traveller bawled for more, still repeating '*a meal is a meal*, sir.' A steak larger than either of the former, was now cooked and without the least appearance of satiety in the eater, sent to accompany the rest, and the demand was reiterated for more, accompanied as usual, with the unlucky phrase of mine host, '*a meal is a meal*, sir.' Thus mine hostess was kept cooking for full two hours, and steak after steak disappeared with the most appalling despatch, each time accompanied with that ill omened sentence, '*a meal is a meal*, you know;' until at last the inkeeper, hopeless of satisfying his guest, and heartily sick of the operation of his own rule, told the traveller, if he would quit then, he would charge him nothing for what he had eaten; to which the other, feeling that he could not hold out much longer, consented with little show of reluctance, and merely added, as he was washing down the last morsel with a mug of cider, '*a meal is a meal*, you will recollect.'

Genius.—There are but few words in our language so indiscriminately applied as that which heads this paragraph. Let a man be particularly shrewd about any thing, however humble his vocation, and he is straightway christened *a genius*. We have heard of a tapster, who was said to have a double genius, i. e. a genius for drawing liquor, and a genius for drinking the liquor after it was drawn. No one, we think, will deny that the writer of the subjoined Advertisement, copied from a Tuscaloosa (Ala.) paper, is gifted in a remarkable degree with a *genius* for writing advertisements. *Ral. Reg.*

Persons indebted to the *Tuscaloosa Bookstore*, are respectfully requested to pay their last year's accounts forthwith. It is no use to honey the matter, payments must be made, at least, once a year, or I shall run down at the heel. Every body says, how well that man Woodruff is getting on in the world; when the fact is, I have not, positively, *spare change* enough to buy myself a shirt, or a pair of breeches.—My wife is now actually engaged in turning an old pair wrong side out, and in trying to make a new shirt out of two old ones. She declares, that in "Virginia" where *she* was raised, they never do such things, and that it is moreover a downright vulgar Yankee piece of business altogether.—Come, come, PAY UP! PAY UP! *friends*, keep peace in the family, and enable me to wear my breeches right side out. You can hardly imagine how much it will oblige, dear sirs, the public's most obedient, most obliged and most humble servant.

D. WOODRUFF.

Universality of Discontent.—A gentleman had a board put up on a part of his land, on which was written, "I will give this field to any one who is really contented;" and when an applicant came he said, "are you contented?" the general reply was, "I am" "Then," rejoined the gentleman, "what do you want with my field?"

Two kinds of men labor in vain; they who get riches and do not enjoy them, and they who get knowledge and do not apply it to their conduct of life.